

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The popularity of XML is due in part to its extensible and flexible syntax, which allows document developers to create tags to convey an explicit nested tree document structure (where the structure is determined from the relationship among the tags in a particular document). Document developers can define their own tags which may have application-specific semantics. Because of this extensibility, XML documents may be used to specify many different types of information, for use in a virtually unlimited number of contexts. A number of XML derivative notations have been defined, and continue to be defined, for particular purposes. "VoiceXML" is an example of one such derivative. References herein to "XML" are intended to include XML derivatives and semantically similar notations such as derivatives of the Standard Generalized Markup Language, or ASGML", from which XML was derived. Refer to ISO 8879, "Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)", (1986) for more information on SGML. Refer to "Extensible Markup Language (XML) , W3C Recommendation 10-February-1998" which is available on the World Wide Web at URL <http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210>, for more information on XML.-

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Transformations, i.e. operations, are then performed (e.g. by content renderers or style sheet processors) by operating upon this tree representation. For example, a particular transformation may include deleting elements from a

document by pruning subtrees from the DOM tree; or renaming elements within a document by traversing the DOM tree to find the occurrences of the element name, and substituting the new name into the appropriate nodes of the DOM tree. (DOM is published as a Recommendation of the World Wide Web Consortium ("W3C") , titled "Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1 Specification, Version 1.0" (1998) and available on the Web at URL ~~http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-DOM-Level-1~~. "DOM" is a trademark of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.) The type of transformation is typically target dependent. For example, such transformation may be performed according to an intended recipient's registered preferences or according to capabilities of a target device, e.g. a Web-enabled wireless telephone. Transformations are very processor intensive and are becoming more prevalent, and thus more burdensome, as a broader range of heterogeneous devices seek to access a common set of data.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- As shown in Figure 1, the method starts with receipt of a document, e.g. an XML document, intended for delivery to a target, as shown at steps 11 and 12. As used herein, the target could be a target device or a target application process, such as a web browser, business-to-business environment process, business-to-client environment process, business logic process, back-end server process, edge server process, web service information exchange process, etc. The document is then processed using a special purpose processor in accordance with the present invention, as shown at step 14. This relieves a general purpose processor, which has heretofore been used to perform such processing, of the intensive processing

which typically significantly burdens system resources. In other words, the processing of the document is offloaded from the general purpose processor which traditionally has performed such processing. The processed document is then passed to the target for further processing, e.g. post-processing including rendering, another transformation, routing to another application process, etc., as shown at step 16. Such post-processing is performed by the general purpose processor, as is well known in the art. It may be advantageous to perform such post-processing at the target ~~because~~. However, the most-intensive processing has been effectively offloaded to the special purpose processor. This greatly enhances system performance. The method then ends, as shown at step 17.--